#### THE OCALA BANNER

FRANK HARRIS, Editor. P. V. Leavengood, Business Manager.



MOTTO: THE BANNEL, BELIEVING THOSE AT THE TOP WELL ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEMSELVES, HAS TAKEN ITS STAND IN THE BARRI-AND ITS FIGHT WILL BE MADE FOR THE BETTERMENT OF THOSE AT THE

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1905.

Speaking of the state going into the insurance business, how about a city going into the hotel business?

Governor Broward has so far been able to hold down the lid with grace and dignity.-Pensacola Journal.

Mrs. Helen Wilmans-Post to be tried again. Will the persecution of some people never cease.-Jasper News.

The hotels, highways and hedges continue full of drummers. They must be something doing in the way of trade.

Texas is talking about shipping vice and crime? Or has the glass melons on June 1st and Georgia about the 20th of May. Guess there ing certainty and precision to the must be a mistake.

Hon. John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, Ga., has consented to deliver the annual address at the commencement exercises of the Florida State College this year. The full program of the exercises will be given tomorrow.-Tallahassee Capital.

St. Lucie is the name of a new county, which is to be carved from a portion of Brevard. The bill creating the new county passed the house by a vote of 47 to 10 and it is claimed will meet with no opposition in the senate. St. Lucie was the original name of Brevard county and it will be restored to its own again.

An authority estimates that there are in the south, 500,000 persons who pay as much as \$25 a year for life insurance, the annual sum amounting to \$12,500,000. And al' of this money goes north. Why should it go north? And besides sending av ay millions a year for life insurance, we send other millions for fire insurance. There ought to be some way of keeping this money at home.-Georgia Paper.

The Pensacola Journal in speaking of the bill to compel manufacturers to label patent medicines with the percentage of alchohol contained in them says that people buy these medicines only for medicine, and not for use as a beverage. It is quite evident from that that Bro. Mayes has nevar watched the size of the shipments of Peruna in dry counties, nor observed just how many trouserwearing bipeds get rearing, roaring, fighting drunk on such concoctions. -DeFuniak Breeze.

The Florida Banking & Trust Company, of Jacksonville, are sending out a statement that contains some very important information. It says that the great fire of May 3, 1901 destroyed 2,500 buildings valued at \$15,-000,000 since which time permits have been issued for 4,731 structures valued at \$25,000,000. The population of the city in 1895 was 22,818; the population in 1905 is 44,357, nearly doubling itself in ten years. The postoffice receipts in 1895 were \$67,-139; in 1905, \$161,260. Assessed valuation in 1895, \$12,718,200; in 1804, \$17,-289.880. Lumber shipped in 1895, 73,541,515 feet; 1905, 187,287,153 feet. The city's banking facilities are given as follows: Atlantic National Bank, \$350,000; National Bank of Jacksonville, \$300,000; Commercial Bank, \$100,000; State Bank of Florida, \$50,-000; Union Savings Bank, \$25,000; Florida Bank & Trust Company, \$1,-000,000. Total banking capital, 1905, \$1,825,000. Total in 1895, \$575,000. Increase in ten years, \$1,250,000.

"WHAT DOES A JUDGE SEE," 

press of the country.

remarks were the "Religion of a

visions, clear or dim, of the great

character we form, our hopes and as-

pirations, and that color casts its hue

upon all we see. How different are

our visions. The usurer sees only

"And so I might go on. I come

this evening to answer the question,

glass that I behold only selfishness,

been made more and more clear, giv-

vision of Him who is the beginning

and the end, revealing an infinite

hand underneath struggling, tempted,

aspiring humanity, and opening

glimpses of a father's house of many

mansions, not made by hand, eternal

"The highest thought of the judi-

cial life, is justice. That is its ulti-

mate purpose. But what is justice?

As be ween individualy, it is secur-

ing to each the exact measure of his

rights, and taking from each the ex-

act amount of his obligations. In

other words, it established a perfect

balance between every act and its

result to the actor. Hence the fre-

"Law in the moral world is as im-

perative as law in the material. The

inexorable certainty which apper-

tains to the latter is an attribute of

the former. The one is the mathe-

matics of matter; the other the

mathematics of the spirit. The scien-

tist is never satisfied until in all the

phenomena of matter he has disclosed

quent picture of the blind goddess.

proving populace.

in the heavens?

"The Religion of a Jurist."

U. S. Supreme Court ludge. 

DAVID SREWER

Hon. David J. Brewer, associate that certainty. The judge longs to discover it in all actions to which the justice of the United States supreme moral test is applicable. But here court, recently spoke in the old we come to the parting of the ways. South street church in Boston and what he said has been extensively The student of matter may succeed; the judge will always fail. copied and commented upon by the

"There are two great forces creating and moulding our characters-The subject of the eminent jurist's heredity and environment. Two men are brought to the bar of criminal jus-Jurist," and he spoke in part as foltice. In the eye of the law they "Life is a glass into or through stand alike, and yet in the essential elements of character, those elements which all look. To some it is a bit of that enter into and determine the a mirror, and the beholder sees only question and quality of moral guilt, self. To others it is more or less they may be as wide apart as the transparent, and through it appear poles. Through past generations forces beyond human ken have been world and its manifold mysteries. It operating to give form and shape to is covered by the work we do, the their characteas. They are unlike because they come of separate ances try, and different influences have from remote time been at work fashioning them into being. These two the glitter of gold; the glutton only men stand at the bar of human justhe feast; the soldier 'the pride, pomp tice on the same plane, and for the and circumstance of glorious war;' concrete fact proved against them the politician the shouting and apsuffer the same punishment; but in the eye of higher wisdom there is a world-wide difference between their guilt. The extent of that difference 'What does a judge see?' What have is something which no haman knowforty years of judicial life revealed? ledge can determine. Has this life work so darkened the

"There is no possible inquiry which man can make which will trace through past generations the subtile influences of heridity, will determine the potency of the mingling of different lines of ancestry in the resultant criminal. Neither is it within the limits of human knowledge to ac curately weigh the influences which environment has had, for environment steps in to work upon a character whose capacity formed by heredity is unknown. More and more does the judge appreciate the presence those forces and influences which in the truest sense determine the quality of guilt, and yet because they are beyond the reach of human know ledge and ignored and must be ignored, in the daily administrations of justice. One and only one alternative is presented. In some other time and place the failures of justice on earth will be rectified. Infinite wisdom will there search the past of every life, measure with exactness the influences of heredity and envir onment, and out of the fulness of that knowledge correct the errors which we are powerless to prevent. The inevitable failure of justice in this life

#### A WORD ABOUT INSURA-CE.

We were persuaded some years ago that if we would lend the weight of our influence in getting the city to enter into a contract with Messrs. Jeter and Boardman for artesian water, that an up-to-date fire department would follow, and we would be hailed as a public benefactor for the reason that we would have almost complete fire protection and the fire insurance of city property holders would be only a mere bagatelle.

Well, whatever influence we possessed, much or little, we vigorously used it in persuading the citizens, through the city council, to make the contract for we did want Ocala to enjoy a cheap rate of fire insurance. We don't know how it is with others, out with us, there has never been a year that our rate of insurance has not been greater since we have had fire protection than it was before we had any protection at all. This is no buncombe statement. It is gospel truth.

When we were where the Tea Pot now is, we were told that we were near a drug store and the risk was hazardous; since we got down here near a manger we are told that the risk is extra hazardous.

From two per cent before we had any fire protection, our rate has grown to be more than four and a half per cent!

ance that will bring us the least relief: city insurance, county insurance, state insurance or United States Insurance.

Anything, dear Lord, anything!

#### Talking in the Open.

is an assurance of a life to come."

The judge of the Third Judicial cir cuit, Judge Palmer, during a lull in the proceedings of court last week, airing his views generally, took occasion to criticise "one of the papers in this town" for expressing decided views on the subject of state uniformity of text books. As it is known that the Index is the only one here with "decided views" on anything, the remark was evidently intended for us. We are glad to say that our opinions on public policy and those of the distinguished jurist have rarely ever harmonized-never, that we know of. Without egotism, we believe that we can hold up our end of the string in a discussion, and if Judge Palmer desires to enter the list against us, we shall be pleased to allow him space to do so. And we promise him in advance "the worth of his money" in our replies, which shall be as courteous as we know how to conduct a discussion.-Lake City

We are not by any means an admirer of Mr. Brown, now of Dade, but one time of Marion county, but it is nothing but right to deal justice to anyone, and dare say, if the truth of the matter could be known, there are more men in the legislature using free passes than C. M. B.-Jasper

We are for any sort of an insur- pleted the building of a fine house at | ed a resolution as prescribed by stat-Crystal River for Mr. William Knight utory law, giving notice to all connow has a contract for the erection of four houses at Port Inglis. He says money is plentiful and things are booming on the west coast.

#### WHATS GOING ON AT THE CAPITAL

Sistrunk Becomes Elequent-Wart man's Bill Sets the Pace for Other Counties-Consolidation of the Schools.

special to the ('cala Banner:

TALLAHASSEE, FLA., May 16, 1905. One of the most eloquent oratorical efforts which was followed by success was the speech last week of Hon. Carlos L. Sistrunk, of Marion, in opposition to which is commonly called the "masters and servants bill. The speech evidenced much study along legal lines and received the closest attention from the members of the house-something, by the way, not absolutely invariably accorded. Mr. Sistrunk comes from a county where the turpentine, saw mill and phosphate interests are most important and these constituents of the able young legislator have much to thank him for.

As a matter of fact it is now con ceeded that the bill was entirely too drastie in its multituduous provisions and would if enacted into law, have worked very great hardships upon many of our leading employers of labor. Originally it was presumed that the bil: would only or mainly affeet railway corporations and was looked upon as a great anti-corporation measure, but it was shown by Mr. Sistrunk and by Mr. Buckman, of Duval, that it would affect every employer, no matter in what business he was engaged; even, it was claimed, including domestic servants. It wasn't an easy matter to kill the bill in the house but the arguments of Sistrunk, Buckman and others were unanswerable.

Hon. Ed. L. Wartmann's Marion county armory bill developed among other things the enterprise of his county and the manner in which old Marion is alive to her interests No sooner had this bill been introduced than there was rapid fire letter writing and telegraphing-by the repre sentatives from all other counties who had in the past furnished armories for the state troops. Facts and figures were rapidly secured from home and the result was a flood of bills almost identical, and in fact in some, if not all cases, copies of the Wartmann bill with, of course, the figures changed. The final result was the suggestion by Senator Blount, and agreed to by Senator Baskin, that a substitute be proposed to embrace all the counties placed in a position similiar to that of Marion. On Friday the Blount substitute was offered and on motion of Senator Baskin, took its place on the calendar.

This solution of the problem will most probably give entire satisfaction, and a large number of counties will be or should be placed under obligations to old Marion and her representatives.

Dr. Baskin, in his comparatively new role as senator, has taken hold with all the ease of an "old timer" and his keen interest is the measures affecting his district has been noted by more than one senator on the floor. He is a very close observer and his opinions seem to carry weight with his fellow members. Right here it is well to congratulate Marion county upon the harmony with which the members of her delegation work. There is not, as there has been in the past, any conflict or playing at cross-purposes. That taey have differences may be possible but f any exist they are settled outside of the legislature halls for in them an unbroken front is presented that is bound to be effective.

#### SHALL WE HAVE NEW COURT HOUSE?

To the Qualified Registered Voters of Marion:

In compliance with the annual recommendations of the grand juries of Marion county for years, and the seeming demand of our people for an up-to-date court house, commensurate with the necessities of our growing county, and in keeping with its progress on other lines, the county Mr. W. C. Bull, who has just com- commissioners over a year ago adoptcerned that at their next regular meeting the matter of enlarging the court house would be considered, and invited the public generally to attend.

enlargement.

At the next regular meeting of the board quite a number of the taxpayers of the county met the board. The plans for enlarging the court house, together with an approximate cost of each plan, were submitted.

The citizens present generally expressed themselves as being in favor of so enlarging the court house as to make it up-to-date in every particular. The board of county commissioners thereupon took formal action to enlarge the court house upon plans practically amounting to the erection of a new one, as in such case is provided by law.

Later the board adopted a plan and specifications for its enlargement, and employed a competent architect to supervise the work, advertised for sealed bids to enlarge the court house as per plans and specifications on file in the clerk's office.

On the day specified a number of bids were submitted, publicly opened, and after mature deliberation the contract was awarded to McIver & MacKay, who, under all the circumstances, were considered the lowest and best bidders, the contract to be executed as soon as the money was secured to pay for the work.

The counties of Suwannee, Columbia and Bradford having without authority of law issued and sold a sufficient amount of county warrants to raise funds to pay for the erection of court houses in those counties, and having had them built, your board determined to give due notice by newspaper publication that application would be made to the legislature of 1905 for special legislation author izing it to issue \$50,000 in county warrants, to be sold at par, with interest added not to exceed 5 per cent per annum, said amount to be issued in ten annual installments of \$5,000 each, with interest added.

Bills to that end were prepared and introduced in the house and senate and referred to the judiciary committee which, upon examination, came to the conclusion that such legislation would be setting a bad precedent, notwithstanding they had reported favorably upon a bill to validate warrants that had been issued and sold in other counties as provided for in our bills.

In the meantime a member of your

# DAVID S. WOODROW

REAL ESTATE LOANS INVESTMENTS

PHOSPHATE LAND A SPECIALTY

"Woodmar"

Lake Weir.

From now on and each week during the summer months I will go to "Woodmar" every Thursday on the 3 o'clock A. C. L. afternoon train, and can accommodate three or four over night at my house returning on Friday at one o'clock.

If you want to see this beautiful property let me know a day ahead at least. If you go, you need not feel obliged to invest in a lot although it is my intention to sell them all.

The lots will be sold on easy terms.

They also secured rough pla is for its board had opened a correspondence with fluancial firms in the east and west as to placing county warrants and learned thereby that these firms did not deal in county warrants, but would gladly handle bonds.

> Everything pointed to the fact that warrants could not be placed at a less rate of interest than 6 per cent per annum: Upon consultation it was deemed best to withdraw our bills in the legislature and submit to you to determine by your vote whether or not the county shall be bonded in the sum of \$50,000 with interest at 4 per cent per annum, payable annually, to secure funds to build a court house that will be adequate to the necessities of the people of the county for many years to come, or no bonds. and continue the present make-shift of a court house for a series of years until the people call for bonds.

An election by the qualifie! regis-

tered voters of the county has been called to be held July 6, 1905, to settle this matter. The payment of a poll tax for 1903 and 1904 will be a prerequisite to be eligible to vote in this election. If a majority of those voting vote for bouds, three trustees. composed of such men as Judge Mc-Conathy, D. H. Irvine and W. C. Jeffords, will be appointed, who, after giving a good and sufficient bond for the faithful performance of their duty which will be to receive all monies accruing from the sale of the aforesaid bonds, and disburse them by order of the county commissioners. The treasurer will receive the commissions allowed the county commissioners for receipts and disbursements. The \$50,000 with interest added, with the available assets of the board, can be liquidated with a half mill tax per annum the first ten years, and about one and a half mill tax per year the last ten vears.

In the language of Commissioner N. A. Fort, "we are confronted with a condition and not a theory," and therefore the county commissioners unanimously favor the issuing of bonds as above stated.

> H. W. LONG, Chairman.

P. S. The newspapers of the county will please copy .- H. W. L.

Bouquets in Order.

Colonel Stockton is receiving all kinds of bouquets at the hands of the press for having introduced a bill compelling the commissioners' courts to publish the business transacted by them. It's a good move, and is one that Manatee county has been enjoying for a decade.-Palmetto News.

## MASS OF SORES

Awful Suffering of Little Boy from an Itching Humour

### **CURED BY CUTICURA**

Not One Square Inch of Skin on His Whole Body Unaffected

"My little son, a boy of five, broke

out with an itching rash. Three dock tors prescribed for him, but he kept getting worse until we could not dress him any more. They finally advised me to try a certain medical college, but its treatment did no good. At the time I was induced to try Cuticura he was so bad that I had to cut his hair off and put the Cuticura Oint ment on him on bandages, as it was impossible to touch him with the bare hand. There was not one square inch of skin on his whole body that was not affected. He was one mass of sores. The bandages used to stick to his skin and in removing them it used to take the skin off with them, and the screams from the poor child were heart-breaking. I began to think that he would never get well, but after the second application of Cuticura Ointment I began to see signs of improvement, and with the third and fourth applications the sores commenced to dry up. His skin peeled off twenty times, but it finally yielded to the treatment. Now I can say that he is entirely cured, and a stronger, and healthier boy you never saw than he is to-day." ROBERT WATTAM, 4922 Center Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dec. 30, 1897.

### SIX YEARS LATER Mr. Wattam writes

"Your letter of the 21st in regard to the case of my little boy at hand. I am truly thankful to say that the cure effected by the Cuticura Remedies has been a most thorough and successful cure to date." Chicago, Feb. 23, 1903.